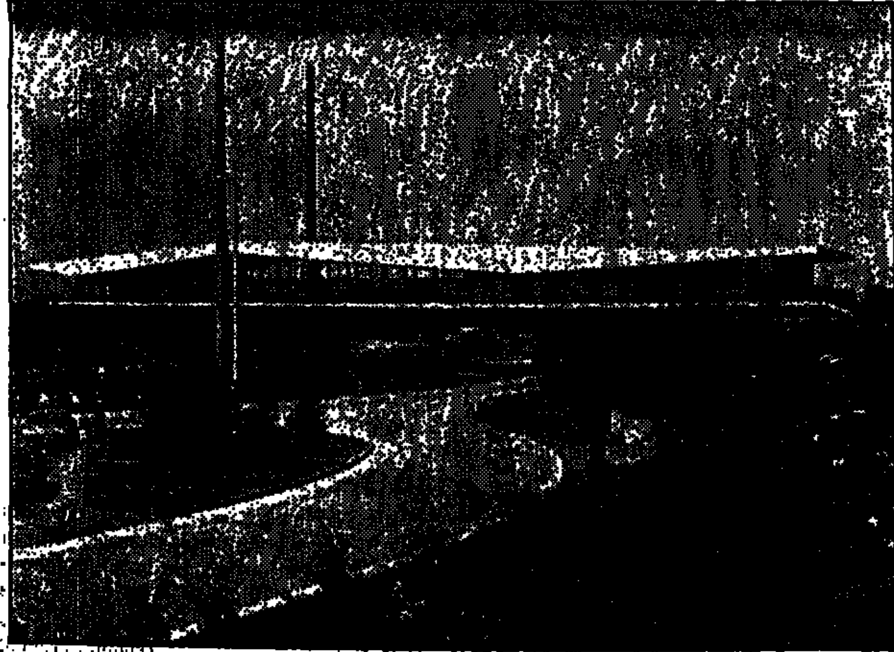
Pubs and restaurants in German

Whatever they may be, your expectations will be exceeded. Even the most imaginative mind finds it difficult to picture what the pubs, restaurants, monastery tap-rooms and wine taverns are like in this country. Cosy-Gemütlich, fascinating, always different. We are thinking of the many recommended establishments with their own and local specialities as well as international cuisine.

They are contemporary or even very modern – like those on the motorways. Or they are traditional or even historic, wellpreserved from the middle ages or hidden below thatched roofs – like those in the Altes Land near Hamburg. They are hidden away in narrow lanes – like many students' pubs in Heidelberg, historic hotels behind timber-framed walls – like in the Black Forest resort of Herrenalb –

between vineyards and wine-c... along the German Wine Road. There are also the old country... of Northern Germany and the unique beer gardens of Upper Bavaria. As we said before: Ev... the most imaginative mind.... Perhaps you should visit Germ... solely to visit its pubs and restaurants.......





Outdoor eating in the *Altes Land*, near Hamburg

Dammer Berge autobahn restaurant, between Bremen and Osnabrück

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Fr...

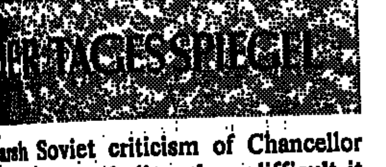
The German Tribune

Hamburg, 14 June 1981
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Moscow and Bonn: much depends on Brandt



Harsh Soviet criticism of Chancellor Schmidt underlines how difficult it for the Federal Republic of Germany remain unaffected by the deterioration of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Bonn did succeed, to some extent, after the invasion of Afghanistan, even though it joined in the boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow.

There were no negative effects on trade between the two countries. On the contrary – it continued to flourish.

As for future relations between the two, much will depend on whether the negotiations which both Schmidt and Brezhnev have called for are held and bring results.

Willy Brandt will be going to Moscow this month and will have the difficult task of finding out how much room for manoeuvre the Soviets have.

It is ironical that Brandt, who was forced to resign as Chancellor because of an East Bloc spy, should now enjoy Moscow's special trust and should be expected to reactivate the detente policies of the sixties.

Brezhnev's plans to come to Bonn this summer will depend on the success of Brandt's mission. What can Brandt be realistically expected to do?

Everything hinges on the issue of US Pershing II missiles and Cruise missiles with atomic warheads.

Nato committed itself to installing these missiles in Europe but is now having second thoughts after realising that the weapons would be major targets of European nuclear missiles.

Schmidt himself wrote in one of his books that it is military nonsense to create hundreds of new targets for Soviet missiles in a country as densely populated as West Germany.

The installation of these missiles is worrying for the Germans and other Europeans and of course for the Soviet, who would only have four to five minutes warning of a nuclear strike.

Could Nato abandon its plans to install these weapons without showing weakness and without tipping the balance of nuclear power further in the Soviets' favour?

As things stand, the Americans will probably take three rather than two years to complete the installation of the missiles, which gives a breathing space until 1984.

Brezhnev called for a moratorium in his speech to the Soviet Communist Party. This three-year delay would de facto constitute such a moratorium.

Schmidt was hesitant about accepting the moratorium proposal after Foreign Minister Genscher had warned him that the modernisation plans would not be renewed — the original decision had only come about after tough discussions.

Discussions could take place between now and 1984, with a view to reducing the number of missiles.

If the Soviets are genuinely interested in detente they will have an opportunity during Brandt's visit to put their proposals on the table. The West does not even know exactly how many SS missile systems the Soviet Union has installed or intends to install.

Unless Moscow can propose possible paths towards a reasonable solution — and this cannot of course mean unilateral renunciation of the new missiles by the West — the missiles will be installed.

As Brandt enjoys great prestige in Moscow, his visit is a real chance to make progress.

Brezhnev has been the main architect of Soviet policy towards the West in the past decade. Clearly it will be far better to talk to him than to his successor. But the Soviets will also have to make concessions.

If the talks break down, it is already foreseeable that the East-West climate, already bleak, will deteriorate further.

It is illusory to believe that West Germany could keep out of the political confrontation between Moscow and Washington.

On the contrary, it would probably be the main victim of any such confrontation.

Peter Seidlitz

(Der Tagesspiegel, 2 June 1981)

IN THIS ISSUE



French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Chancellor Schmidt getting together in Bonn. (Photo: dpa)

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (right) talks with Soviet representatives in the Federal Republic Germany this month. Left is Boris Ponomaryov, a member of the central committee of the Soviet Communist Party; centre is the Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Vladimir Semyonov. Rear is a Soviet embassy official. (Photo: dpa)

Paris clear on what West must do

Negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms are only possible if the West shows its own determination to modernise its own nuclear arsenal, says the new French Foreign Minister, M. Cheysson.

They are words which will be welcomed in Bonn and Washington. It is a long time since such a clear commitment to maintaining the balance of nuclear power has been issued from Paris.

However, in other areas, the first public statements by M. Cheysson have caused confusion and consternation.

His first official foreign visit was to Bonn. Then he went to the United States. Both trips gave him the chance to formulate his position.

The prime objective of the French foreign policy under socialist leadership seems to be to inform its Western partners and to calm possible fears.

Although he underlined France's close ties with Nato and said that he regarded Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles as a threat, he intends to orientate French foreign policy towards the Third World and seems prepared to run the risk of a conflict of interests with the United States.

More openly than in the past France is today showing its sympathies with Israel. Mitterrand may be the first French president to visit Israel. Yet at the same time France favours the creation of a Palestinian state.

Cheysson said that in all areas of foreign policy he will honour the undertakings given by his predecessor. Re-orientations will only become apparent gradually.

Cheysson's clearest statement was on the danger of neutralism. He said he was shocked at the strength neutralism had gained in some major countries.

Hans Bartsch

(Kieler Nachrichten, 2 June 1981)

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Reconciling transatlantic outlooks essential to Nato unity

Huge efforts will be needed to prevent Nato breaking up. The organisation has been put under considerable strain because of marked differences between American and European public opinion.

These differences centre on Soviet intentions; socio-political and economic developments within Russia; and the need for increased military spending.

These were some of the points to emerge at a *Gesprächskreis* in Bergedorf, a Hamburg suburb, and attended by European and American journalists, academics and politicians.

The conference was held at the instigation of wealthy industrialist and public benefactor Kurt Körber.

Even now, five months after Ronald Reagan's election victory, European discussion partners were still asking what Reagan's victory means for the USA's western allies.

They are surprised by the Americans' new-found self-confidence and innovative strength. They have doubts about how long it will last and are dumbfounded by the rolling back of the welfare network in the United States.

Most of the European participants — who included professors Karl Schiller, Ralf Dahrendorf, Karl Kaiser and Arnim Gutowski — were surprised discover how important the Western part of the *United States has become.*

This area west of the Mississippi, which is known as Reagan country, wholeheartedly supports the President's policies.

Given the controversial statements during the recent Bundestag defence debate, Dahrendorf's soothing assertion that both sides were committed to Nato and to defending the open, free systems in America and Europe sounded almost too optimistic.

Even more questionable was his assertion that Europe unequivocally accepted the vital role the United States played in preserving the freedom of the West.

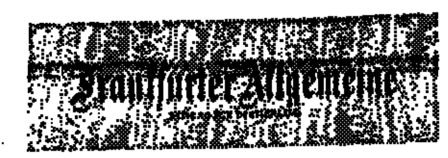
The doubts at Bergedorf were audible. Participants asked whether the centrifugal tendencies could be stopped and large numbers of European young people could be persuaded that the United States were the guarantors of freedom and of a policy of preventing Soviet expansionism.

Michael Nowak, an American social philosopher and former US delegate to the Geneva Human Rights Conference, said the West had failed to find an effective and comprehensible language for its economic and social system, which is based on the free play of market forces.

He said that young people and the Third World today regarded socialism as the only hope of salvation, whereas the free market economy represented all that was bad.

Max Beloff, of Oxford University, put it even more drastically. He said that Europe had only exported two things to the Third World: socialism and syphilis.

But no one had found a penicillin for the former, he added.



Following, Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Washington, many American commentators have said that America's foreign policy strategy is still being worked out and that the Nato allies — and especially West Germany — can influence it.

Helmut Sonnenfeld, once Henry Kissinger's right hand man and now one of Reagan's advisers, expressed doubts about this view.

He said the United States wanted as wide a consensus as possible in favour of its policies.

The administration's aim of re-establishing military parity with the Soviet Union and thus of pursuing a more effective policy of deterrence was irrevocable.

America had the will and the determination to realise this aim — if necessary even without the support of its allies.

Speaking of the Nato modernisation decision, Sonnenfeld said that there was a certain danger that the United States could come to the conclusion that a Europe First strategy is too expensive.

This could lead to withdrawal from Europe and a crisis within Nato.

The question "Is our defence viable?" was the basis of the modernisation decision and of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Europe would have to ask itself this question in all honesty and this could mean greater contribution to the alliance's defence costs. Total honesty would also bring home to the Europeans that thanks to their Maginot mentality they were chasing illusions if they believed that the "negotiation" aspect of the modernisation decision should be given priority.

Despite this very clear indication of American impatience, Stanley Hoffmann, of Harvard, said that Europe and America could come closer togethe[r] ... *ostpolitik.*

The first indications are that Ame[ri]can *ostpolitik* aims to stop the ... sive power of the Soviet Union by ... ing external barriers.

Europe, on the other hand, pref[ers] to cooperate with rather than con[front] the Soviet Union.

Europe believed that the Soviet Un[ion] had so many internal problems th[at it] would not risk any military advent[ures].

The Reagan administration, on [the] other hand, regarded the Soviet Uni[on as] an insurmountable obstacle to peac[e].

Debate of consequence 'has only just begun'

Hoffmann is convinced that ... debate on the political consequen[ces of] these differing viewpoints has only ... began and the field of mutual int[erest] has yet to be staked out.

He asked both sides to con[sider] whether Soviet activity since 1975 ... the sign of a new expansionism ... the frustration of a world power ... prived of the fruits of its detente [po]licies, which it regarded as a me[ans] towards irreversible bipolarity and ... West regarded as a means towards ... bility.

Carola Kap...

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zei[tung] für Deutschland, 2 June 19[81])

Missiles at sea as an alternative

Installing nuclear missiles in submarines and ships is gaining new ground as a solution to the dilemma of whether to accept the military necessity of the missiles or give in to the increasing public fears that they generate.

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has come out in categoric opposition to sea-launched ballistic missiles.

At the FDP party conference in Cologne he said that only willingness to take the risk of having missiles on land would guarantee the United States' nuclear umbrella.

Basing these missiles at sea would be far more expensive if modernisation plans are acted on. It would also mean that "we would be obliged to make German submarines available and that we would thereby be involved in an additional atomic risk" Genscher told his doubting party colleagues.

Advocates of sea-launched ballistic missiles can, however, cite Helmut Schmidt himself. This subject was discussed at the beginning of the sixties. When this subject of how Nato should react to the Soviet Union's increasing superiority in medium-range nuclear missiles, Schmidt, then SPD defence expert, spoke in favour of sea-based missiles.

He said that land-based missiles belonged in the Arctic or in the desert but "certainly not in densely populated areas." He said they were targets for the enemy's nuclear attacks. "Everything which draws fire is undesirable in densely populated or small countries" he wrote.

The main military argument against sea-launched ballistic missiles fired from submarines or ships is that they are less accurate and more difficult to handle.

One of the main aims of the modernisation decision, however, was to introduce pinpoint-accuracy missiles able to knock out military centres and depots in the Soviet Union. This would close a gap which now exists in Nato's chain of deterrence.

Nato submarines at the moment cannot guarantee this high level of strike accuracy. Their inaccuracy means that their targets are very wide and their function would be to destroy major centres of population in retaliation to a possible Soviet nuclear attack on West Europe.

Their credibility in this respect is rated low.

An argument used against missile-launching ships is that they are easier to detect and therefore more vulnerable than land-based missiles.

However, this argument is disputed. Submarines are undoubtedly more difficult to locate and attack. And ships can change their positions more easily even than moveable hand-based missile launching pads.

Gradual stepping-up of weapon deployment plays a key part in the West's defence concept. The decision about what stage of nuclear interchange has been reached — whether in the Euro-strategic or the intercontinental sphere — is absolutely critical if a world-wide inferno is to be avoided.

This distinction becomes blurred when sea-launched ballistic missiles are involved. This is a further argument against using sea-launched missiles.

At the same time opponents of sea-launched missiles argue that the loss of a few ships or submarines in a nuclear exchange is easier to cope with and this could thus reduce the USA's willingness to make use of the ultimate deterrent. The ghost of "de-coupling" which Genscher invoked at Cologne would therefore once more be looming.

In the "land or sea" discussion, the political arguments seem to be m[ore] signficant.

A document published by the Mi[nis]tries of Foreign Affairs and of Defe[nce] recently states: "Land-based system[s in] the territories of several countries unde[r]line more strongly the solidarity of th[e ...] than is the case with sea-launched mi[s]siles."

Peace research scientist Carl Friedrich [...] von Weizsäcker understands the arg[u]ments of those who oppose sea-launch[...]ed missiles but at the same time he be[...]lieves that basing the new mediu[m-] range missiles at sea is the only wa[y of] rescuing the Nato modernisation de[ci]sion in face of increasing opposi[tion] with Europe.

Weizsäcker believes that this decis[ion] must be rescued. Without a clear de[ci]sion in favour of modernisation th[ere] would probably be no chance of succe[ss]ful disarmament talks in the mediu[m-] range missile sphere.

A further increase in Soviet superio[ri]ty would increase the risk of the So[viet ...] superiority would increase the risk [of] the Soviet Union undertaking fore[ign] adventures to distract from its home d[if]ficulties in the eighties.

Klaus Kleebe...

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 3 June 19[81])

The German Tribune

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HOME AFFAIRS

Parties grapple with problem of where to save money

[T]hose who should be trembling in their boots over the Chancellor's [prom]ise to cut back on State social secu[rity] handouts have no cause for worry.

[A] brief and heated exchange during [the] budget debate showed that the SPD [and] FDP widely differ on where the [sav]ing should be made.

[Th]e Chancellor had said there would [be a]n all-out effort in the autumn to [pr]event cut backs.

[Th]e sceptical view is that it wasn't straight after the election in October last year. The coalition have therefore missed the boat and are unlikely to [be an]y more decisive in the autumn, [in] this argument.

[M]oreover, the debate has not exactly [give]n rise to hopes that none of the so[cial] groups would be spared in the [cours]e of this review, as promised by the [Cha]ncellor.

[H]elmut Schmidt has made it easy for [tho]se who are determined to hang on to [wha]t they already get from the govern[men]t by blaming our present economic [problem]s on problems abroad.

It would be an oversimplification to say that the dividing line runs only between the two coalition parties.

The description of the situation given by CSU spokesman Friedrich Zimmermann hit upon a sore point inasmuch as it drew attention to the rigidity of the government in its dealings with the various groups.

But the identity crisis affects the Social Democrats more than it does their smaller coalition partner.

Schmidt finds himself pushed more and more into the role of a chief coordinator who is so busy reconciling opposing interests that he has hardly any time left for the business of governing.

But what was most remarkable about this debate was that the Bundestag was no longer divided into two blocks but into three political factions, each vying with the other. This should actually be taken for granted in any Parliament. Yet it is a novelty in the Bundestag.

Both so far as the social affairs budget and the defence budget are concerned, the Free Democrats have distanced themselves from those areas of responsibility that are not under their jurisdiction.

No matter how sterile the debate over wide stretches, there were undertones indicating an autumnal mood in Bonn. This was heightened by the many moves which Hans-Dietrich Genscher has made over the past few months.

Strictly speaking, the FDP chairman has done nothing that the SPD could interpret as a violation of the coalition agreement.

He advocates that a CDU Senate be tolerated in Berlin because the SPD can no longer govern in the city. He opposes FDP participation in the Rhineland-Palatinate government despite his usual argument that such mixed coalitions in the *Länder* improve the Bundesrat position for the present Bonn coalition.

Genscher can hardly be blamed for doing exactly that for which his party elected him chairman: increasing the party's influence and making it more independent of the two big parties.

But that is only half the truth. Genscher is driving the SPD to the point where he can either present it to the electorate as a party that bends to his wishes or to the point where it has no choice but to throw in the towel.

The dispute between Zimmermann and Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff (FDP) could also be taken as substantiating the signs that point to an uncertain future. These signs seem to indicate that the FDP is distancing itself from the SPD without coming closer to the CDU.

The determination with which Genscher keeps promoting a minority Senate in Berlin gives rise to speculation that he wants to create precedent cases as a reinsurance for a possible breakup of the Bonn coalition.

This and Herbert Wehner's reference to 1960 should have made it clear to the CDU/CSU that the FDP would not be available as a partner should the opposition have to form a government — at least not immediately.

The unimaginativeness with which the CDU/CSU simply keeps waiting for a breakdown of the coalition to bring about a change of parliamentary roles makes this very change even more difficult.

The conservatives know as well as the SPD and FDP that, should Schmidt be forced to resign, no party could provide a politician with similar abilities.

Should Schmidt topple, it would not be because of his lack of capability because he would be faced with a situation in which he might not wish to govern.

The SPD has to cope with an experience it is evidently unable to digest: after the war it started as the reform party that rallied the masses and was pushed into the role of a party that must defend privileges it frequently created against its own will.

It comes close to defeat for the SPD, which wanted social security, to now have to ponder the abuse of the very social security net it created.

There can be no doubt that the SPD would be greatly relieved if it could withdraw into opposition following a surgically clean operation.

In the opposition it could come to grips with itself and face the 1984 election as a cleansed party that would stand a good chance of success.

But since this is not possible, the SPD must make that all-out effort Chancellor Schmidt spoke of.

Klaus Dreher

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 Juni 1981)

Genscher firm on coalition commitment

[T]he Free Democrats have made it clear that it intends to continue the [...] coalition and work along the lines [lai]d on after the election last October. [Han]s-Dietrich Genscher made this [...] in an address to the party con[ference].

[O]n the Nato arms decisions, Genscher [s]aid the FDP is discussing the issue [in] the same way as the SPD is.

Genscher addressed the meeting in [...] terms. Just as Helmut Schmidt [has] done with the SPD. Genscher has [put] his cards on the table to try and in[fluen]ce discussion and prevent it from [getti]ng out of hand.

On one point Genscher has been [...] more forceful than Schmidt: he [consi]ders it absolutely necessary that the [...] US missiles be stationed on the [la]nd rather than at sea.

[Th]is is a courageous statement in [view] of the heated and strong opposi[tion] among the public throughout Eu[rope] that is bound to lead to major dis[...].

[A]nother issue that troubles Genscher [is ...] with his fellow cabinet members [over] the 1982 budget. Here the FDP lea[der]ship has decided to go on the offen[sive].

The cutbacks in spending will be [mor]e than minor cosmetic operations. [Sma]ll and medium incomes are likely to [be a]ffected along with the higher brack[ets].

The pruning of government spending [on] subsidies and similar items will not [be e]nough to offset the revenue shortfall [whi]ch is likely to be bigger than antici[pat]ed.

The FDP leadership wants to turn a [nec]essity into a virtue by going the [wh]ole hog with cutbacks.

And since it is difficult to find a [com]mon denominator for cutbacks, the [coal]ition will be faced with a major trial [of] endurance.

Achim Melchers

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 30 May 1981)

Opposition works on getting the team ship-shape

Government crises are usually the moment of opportunity for the opposition.

Not so in Bonn. The coalition government is in disarray and yet there is no political alternative in sight that anybody could long for.

There are good reasons for this: no sooner was Franz Josef Strauss defeated in the election last October than Helmut Kohl took the opposition helm, bringing the CDU/CSU ship back on its old course.

Now the ship is becalmed in the lee of the Bonn turbulence while the Opposition leader stands poised as the Chancellor presumptive.

But this is about all. Kohl is taking no action other than fixedly staring at FDP leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher as the lever with which to unseat the coalition.

The good resolutions made after the election defeat seem to be forgotten along with his declared intention to strengthen the liberal wing of his own party.

The intention to plough forgotten political fields has been dropped as has the CDU plan to make the party attractive for a coalition partner through its policy ranging from social affairs to *Ostpolitik*.

What the opposition is practising is an exercise in restraint as a contrast programme to the creaking within the coalition — and that is too little by far.

After all, how is a party that, in its own ranks, sweeps all those issues under the carpet that are being heatedly discussed among the public to become attractive?

What about defence modernisation, nuclear energy and squatting? Do they only become worthwhile issues when they can be used to attack the government in Parliament?

In any event, the chairman of the *Junge Union* (the CDU young members' branch), Wissmann, cannot see why his should be so.

He wants to start a debate on these issues within the CDU as well but his efforts have so far been brushed aside because the party leader does not want them raised.

The attempt by Secretary-General Geissler to develop a programme on youth affairs and and openly to discuss arms exports to Saudi Arabia is misunderstood as harmful to the image and therefore thwarted.

It seems that new ideas are considered irksome and are therefore not in demand.

Yet neither Wissmann nor Geissler intend to turn the CDU into a debating society that would air as many ideas as there are members.

But their definition of a populist party differs fundamentally from Helmut Kohl's views. He considers the 700,000 impressive backdrop for his parliamentary attacks.

The intellectual potential that thus remains unused can only be guessed.

Right now, the party is unable to implement even its oldest programme points.

Take the Boppard Paper which has not served its image-building purpose because it is virtually unknown to the public.

Equally unknown are the solutions for the present crisis as proposed by the CDU because instead of providing programmatic answers to open questions the party glosses over them with a list of clichés.

Thus, for instance, the term used in connection with state indebtedness is "striking a balance", for defence modernisation the answer is "loyalty to the Alliance" and détente is bandied with the term "realism".

So far as the unrest among the young is concerned, all that the CDU has to offer are such empty formulas as "a ban on masking for demonstrators" — all of which is to cover up for a lack of ideas.

Helmut Kohl might point to the fact that his party has started gaining ground in the *Länder*. But the question is whether this is due to CDU performance or simply to the weakness of the SPD.

In any event, Bonn is not Berlin and Helmut Schmidt is not Dietrich Stobbe.

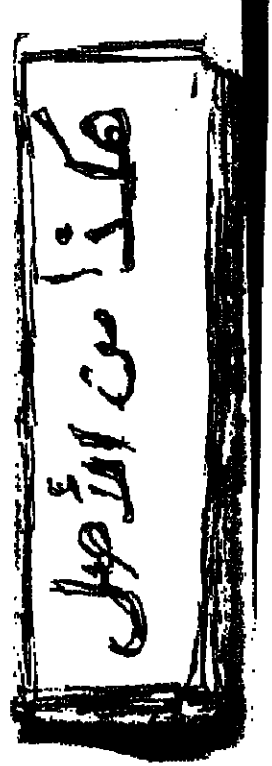
The idea that the CDU only has to bide its time until the change of power takes place of its own accord can only be termed illusory.

The CDU strategy paper says that "a party cannot be measured by what it says but what it does" and this still applies.

Anybody who, like Helmut Kohl, disregards this maxim to such an extent that he has to be reminded of it daily has failed almost before he started.

Bernd Stadelmann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 29 May 1981)



■ THE LAW

Some judges are 'loafers' accuses lawyer



There is many a loafer hiding behind judges robes, according to Konrad Redeker, vice-president of the Bar Association.

He made his accusation at the 41st German Bar Association Congress in Mainz.

Another speaker, Frankfurt lawyer Erich Schmidt-Leichner, said that "a great many judges don't belong on the bench and should be replaced."

Many had expected the congress to be a tame affair. It wasn't.

It was an occasion for the pent-up dissatisfaction with judiciary machinery to erupt.

The main topic was supposed to have been criminal defence and its problems.

But that found much less response than general complaints about the administration of justice.

The main objection from lawyers, and their clients, is that an overburdened judiciary grinds so slowly in some areas that it almost amounts to a refusal to hand out justice.

Judges as well as lawyers are complaining. Judges have been worried for a long time about civil cases lasting years; about bottle necks in family affairs courts; about the mountains of trivia on file; and about huge criminal trials held under pressure of time.

Not enough new judges are being appointed by the justice ministers to cope with the build up.

Since a shortage of money prevent the appointment of a sufficient number of court personnel, hopes now rest with new ideas that would streamline procedures and shorten the long road from one court of appeal to another.

Naturally, the main concern must always be to provide the citizen with the legal protection to which he is entitled. But even so, lawyers are worried that streamlining the machinery of justice would make their cake even smaller.

Much of the conversation on the periphery of the congress revolved around the economic position of West Germany's 37,000 lawyers, many of whom already see the spectre of "proletarisation."

Under the sceptical scrutiny of judges who fear "abuse", Germany's lawyers have begun to put the ball back in the judges' court.

The question now heard is "Has our judiciary system exhausted all possibilities of improving the efficiency of the judges' work? " as Redeker put it.

He later resorted to stronger terms which earned him the biggest applause of the meeting when he claimed that there is many a loafer hiding behind the judge's robes.

It was obvious from the very beginning that judges, who are usually treated with kid gloves, would not come out unscathed this time.

It was Hans-Jürgen Rabe, the president of the Bar Association, who broke the taboo when he demanded "more mobility of judges."

But it would take an amendment of the Constitution to enable the judicial to dispatch judges who find themselves with not enough work to overburdened departments as if they were firemen sent to man undermanned stations.

As former Bonn Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel pointed out, this could only be done on a voluntary basis.

The way Vogel and other politicians concerned with the system of justice see it, the reasons for the flood of court cases go much deeper than one could deduce from the petty bickering between lawyers and judges.

Herr Vogel spoke of "boundless demands by the citizen, his wanting, justice at any cost" — a desire which is now being countered with appeals for moderation.

There is also "a lack of willingness to compromise." But where disputes between the state and the citizen are concerned, this attitude is typical of both sides.

As the presiding justice of the Federal Court, Gerd Pfeiffer, put it, government authorities which are unwilling to arrive at an out-of-court settlement provide a poor example for the public.

Karlsruhe lawyer Rudolf Gerhardt put the tricky question of legal protection into a nutshell when he said: "First the citizen was encouraged to resort to the courts by legislation giving him legal aid free of charge and now we complain about his doing exactly that."

Justice Pfeiffer came up with a sound piece of advice when he told legislators that, when passing new laws, they must think of the flood of new cases the courts will have to cope with.

The Bar Association now has an opportunity to raise its reservations about extended legal cost assistance to include criminal defence as well, as announced by Bonn Justice Minister Jürgen Schmude at the congress.

Be it limitation of appeals or special court procedures or an increase of court fees or streamlining of the judiciary machinery — whatever measures are taken to control the flood of court cases — the lawyers are bound to insist on having a greater say.

Many a lawyer who, be it in his office or in the courtroom, rivets all his attention on the individual case has experienced the Mainz congress as an eye opener as to how much is at stake in trying to save our administration of justice from the disaster that threatens it.

Norbert Leppert

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 Juni 1981)

Ku Klux Klan branch in Germany

The Ku Klux Klan is operating in the Federal Republic of Germany in cooperation with German ... according to the weekly news magazine *Stern*.

The magazine reports attacks on US soldiers and a growing ... membership in the organisation.

The German section of the ... said to have more than 1,000 members.

This has been confirmed by the Federal Criminal Investigation ... and the Rhineland-Palatinate ... Ministry.

Activities are said to centre in Rhineland-Palatinate and Hesse.

Rhineland-Palatinate's Interior Ministry said that Germany's hands were ... because the Klan's activities were ... tially restricted to US military bases.

An 18-year-old German neo-Nazi ... a criminal record is said to act as liaison man.

The German Klan members are said to maintain links with the ... *Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann* (a para... tary organisation) and the right ... ists wanted by the police in connection with the bomb attack at last year's ... *toberfest* in Munich.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 26 May ...)

Spread of the squatting phenomenon

In the past six months alone, squatters have taken over more than 500 buildings in 50 German municipalities.

Half of the buildings are still occupied.

The phenomenon of squatting has had varied effects: in Berlin the issue has helped the "alternative" political grouping into the legislature.

Several cities have offered leases to tenants.

More than 1,000 cases involving squatting are being handled by the courts.

The wave of squatting has now also spread to smaller centres and rural areas.

A survey be the *Deutsche Presseagentur (dpa)* involving authorities and citizens' initiatives at home and abroad shows that only Holland, with 25,000 illegally occupied houses, has to cope with a situation similar to that in the Federal Republic of Germany.

According to the survey, there are several tens of thousands of apartments being kept untenanted by the owner for one reason or another.

Berlin holds the record with 167 buildings occupied by squatters.

Some 40 or so buildings have meanwhile been cleared either voluntarily or by the police.

The authorities of North Rhine-Westphalia speak of about 80 occupied buildings, though the police there have been more reluctant than elsewhere to take action.

In Bremen, too, only one of the seven occupied buildings was cleared by the police.

There are no longer any known squatters in Hamburg, Rhineland-Palatinate and Bavaria.

The Saarland is the only state where no building has as yet been taken over by squatters.

In Hesse, the police have cleared 26 of the 35 buildings that have been occupied since the beginning of the year; in Baden-Württemberg, 20 of the 25 buildings were cleared, and in Lower Saxony only one of the 18 occupied houses still remains in the hands of squatters. For Schleswig-Holstein the number is three.

A magazine recently claimed that most citizens sympathise with the squatters. This is due to the widespread view that housing shortages are caused by speculators out for profit.

According to the survey, many of the tens of thousands of untenanted buildings in this country are dilapidated.

In North Rhine-Westphalia there are 2,000 buildings with a total of 4,500 apartments untenanted, according to the state government.

The figure for Hamburg is said to be 100 buildings with 900 apartments.

In Berlin, there is talk of 10,000 apartments in 1,000 untenanted buildings.

The figure for Frankfurt is 50 buildings.

No figures are obtainable for many areas.

Of the 1,000 court cases in connection with squatting, about 350 involve charges of disturbing the peace, damage to property and theft of water and electricity: 215 cases have been thrown out and only once was a criminal sentence passed.

Bavarian courts are dealing with 160 cases of which 141 are connected with mass arrests in Nuremberg.

In Baden-Württemberg there are 321 pending cases, mostly in Freiburg.

In Lower Saxony, the courts are dealing with 78 cases and Hesse has had to deal with 182 cases in the past 12 months.

The longest occupied house in the country is in Frankfurt where squatting began as early as the mid-1970s.

But squatting has long ceased to be restricted to major cities. Towns ... Erlangen, Sigmaringen, Lörrach, ... holz, Bremervorde, Bad Neuenahr ... Soltau have reported squatting ...

Many cities authorities have ... in peace with the squatters, among ... Kaiserslautern, Constance, Essen ... Bochum where squatters and the ... administration have signed contracts ...

An old malt factory in Mülheim on the Ruhr, was converted into a ... centre following its occupation by squatters, and the same happened to a ... school in Bottrop.

Brunswick stopped an occupation ... offering the squatters a 15-year ... free of rent, the city to bear repair ... to the tune of DM20,000.

The Nuremberg city administration rented a house occupied by squatters ... conversion into a youth centre ... house was then vacated voluntarily.

Berlin has concluded at least 10 ... tracts with squatters and is considering establishing a special trust company ... buildings occupied by squatters.

Experience shows that the ... shortage is not the only motive ... the squatting.

Cities like Berlin, Kassel, Frankfurt, Tübingen, Sigmaringen, Ravensburg ... Stuttgart converted these buildings ... communication centres, cultural ... and youth clubs.

In Soltau, for instance, ... school students took over an ... several days to prevent its destruction in favour of a parking lot, showing ... housing shortage is not the only ... ting force.

In Lübeck, a family of six ... been looking for an apartment ... years took over an empty house ... only a few weeks later the ... came up with an apartment.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 30 May ...)

LABOUR

State foots bill for 'early retirement' scheme

Trick 59 is costing unemployment ... contributors at least DM1m a year. It is called Trick 59 because it applies to the laying-off of workers aged 59 and ...

... it means that companies can ... their payrolls at a minimal cost.

Although pensions in the Federal Republic of Germany are payable at 65, they can be paid earlier if a worker has ... out of work the previous year.

So what companies can do (and are doing) is this: workers aged between 55 ... can be dismissed only for "serious reasons" according to trade union agreements, but they can be given "dissolution contracts."

The workers, having turned 59, register and, after a short period, is entitled to unemployment benefit.

The company pays the worker the difference between the benefit and his ... until old-age pension is payable.

It is a perfect system: the workers ... for his pension pretends he is looking for work; the employment office go through the motions of finding work for ...

In every case the entire administrative apparatus must go into operation, as obliged by law.

The claimant has to on the files, to be informed about rights and duties, his ... applications must be processed, attempts to find employment for ... must go on.

More and more companies advise their employees to take advantage of this possibility.

The companies thus reduce their social burdens at the expense of the unemployment offices.

The employment offices complain bitterly but they cannot produce definite figures on how much it is costing them.

The fact that there are no statistics is in the nature of the system: employment office staff cannot tell whether those who sign on are really looking for work — as the law stipulates that they should be — or merely marking time till they get their pensions.

No one is going to voluntarily tell the employment office staff that he is only waiting to pick up the benefits and is not really seeking work.

And the crunch is not very likely to come, either. Companies with vacancies are likely to be looking for younger people.

Furthermore, the claimant is no longer paying into insurance and unemployment benefit schemes. Only a rough estimate can be given of how much this is costing the country annually. The National Institute of Labour does not deny that the loss runs into tens of millions of deutschemarks.

Since 1975, the highpoint to date of the recession. The number of 59-year-olds who are unemployed and receiving payments from their former companies and from the employment offices has trebled.

In September 1980 the figure was 17,900. The total number of unemployed 50-year-olds at the time was 32,867.

It can be assumed that the vast majority of the 17,900 were simply waiting for their early pensions.

One example: of eight hundred older BMW workers, 300 have taken advantage of the possibility of premature retirement.

The Works Council chairman stresses, however, that: "The company does not want to slim down its workforce at the expense of the employment insurance schemes." And he adds: "We were one of the last to introduce this scheme, in December 1980."

This means that others have been taking part much longer in this game. Volkswagen of Wolfsburg are up to the same trick. Exact figures were not available.

Works councillors do not like talking about trick 59. They have special reasons for this: they are involved in a conflict of loyalties.

If they agree to the scheme, they are allowing the company to undermine hard-won wage concessions; on the other hand if older workers accept the scheme this can often avoid social hardships for younger workers who might otherwise risk being unemployed.

A classic example: the Olympia typewriter factory in Wilhelmshaven, which has been struggling for years. It has reduced the average age of staff considerably by use of this scheme. Perhaps this has helped the company but it is certain that the employment insurance scheme footed the bill.

The labour market boosting effect is nil, unless extra workers who in turn pay contributions are taken on.

These contracts are a temptation for many employees. And they allow companies to reduce the average age of staff or reduce their payroll "painlessly."

The companies therefore have no interest in any change in the system. The employment offices do, but are virtually powerless. This leaves the Bundestag, which will have to find a method of preventing the abuse.

Kurt Bir

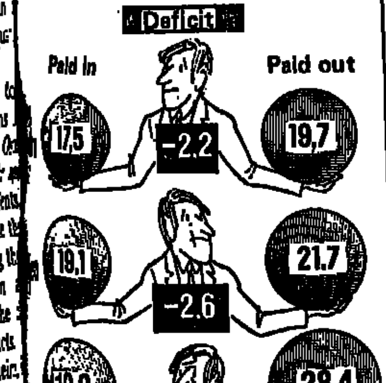
(Die Zeit, 29 May 1981)

A Close Look at the Unemployed

Out of every 100 unemployed: (Sept. 1980)

Category	Number
Not able or not willing to move	84
Not completed professional training	54
With health problems	32
Only interested in part-time work	20
Aged 55 and older	15
Foreigners	12
Under 20	10
No work experience	7

(Some fall into more than one category)



Factory discovery highlights plight of child workers

The case of a bicycle assembly factory where children were found to be working up to 12 and a half hours a day and up to 51 hours a week underlines that the problem of child labour is still with us — 142 years after the first Prussian Act banning child labour.

The company involved got off with a fine of DM2638.

Gernot Krankenhagen of the National Institute of Work Protection and Accident Research cites this case as evidence that child labour in this country is still a "burning issue."

Krankenhagen and his colleagues are now researching into the subject.

Their findings will form part of a permanent exhibition in which the Institute will draw attention to unsolved problems of industrial health and safety.

Their research is proving difficult because child labour — a symbol of backwardness and the most evil form of exploitation — is a subject which no one likes to talk about.

Krankenhagen is, however, sure of one thing: "We have no reason to look down arrogantly on other countries in this respect."

Children who do work in this country do not often do so out of sheer necessity. Often they are saving up to buy consumer goods such as mopeds or stereo equipment. Cases have become known recently, though, in which children have had to go out to work because their fathers were jobless but did not want to sell their expensive cars.

Another more recent variant of the problem is the work experience schemes in which youngsters try out certain kinds of work — without payment.

There have been cases where children have worked without payment for a whole year to get an apprenticeship.

Or where employers have taken five and more youngsters on probation even though there was only one apprenticeship available.

The authorities find it difficult to pinpoint such abuses as they come up against a wall of silence when they talk to parents, children and employers.

According to the Youth Labour Law, children still of school are are not allowed to work. The exceptions: from the age of 13 children are allowed to deliver newspapers for two hours a day, work in sports clubs as ball-boys for example and work on farms for up to three hours a day.

Krankenhagen considers even these exceptions have problems, saying that there are children who already suffer from back troubles because of driving tractors.

Exemptions can be given for children working in television, films and advertising. However children here are often forced into working too hard by over-ambitious parents.

And there is no law against children taking part in competitive sport and training up to four hours a day.

"Is it really so important for Germany to get one more gold medal?" asks Krankenhagen.

According to Berlin educationists Heinrich and Elke von der Haar, who have produced the most thorough study of the subjects to date, there are about 300,000 children working in this country, about 200,000 legally.

The factory inspectorate discover between 1,000 and 1,500 cases of illegal child labour a year. And the number of undetected cases is probably very high.

The problem at travelling fairs is particularly acute. On one random test, it was found that 9 stands out of 83 were employing children, many of whom skipped school to work there.

Krankenhagen said there is an increase in child labour among foreigners. Children can be found clearing away shopping trolleys in supermarkets, giving oil changes at garages or cleaning dishes in restaurants.

In a metal factory children were found handling insulating material.

A Baden-Württemberg cabinet maker had a 14-year-old boy working illegally for him for a year — until he cut a finger off in a machine.

In Frankfurt, a 14-year-old boy worked in a launderette — until he lost a leg in an accident.

A 12-year-old Augsburg boy was getting up a at four in the morning to work in a bakery until his teachers complained that he was always falling asleep.

Krankenhagen stresses: "Child labour is not necessarily bad. After all, children have to work at school."

The Dortmund scientists want to get people thinking about the whole subject and to realise what the prime concern is: to prevent children being overtaxed and being distracted from their work."

Horst Zimmermann

(Bremer Nachrichten, 26 May 1981)

■ ENERGY

Opec's indecision lets consumers off again

There is nothing new about an occasional sign of weakness in Opec, the world's most powerful cartel. But never before has a routine meeting of the 13 oil ministers ended with such a fiasco as the 60th Opec conference in Geneva late last month.

None of the aims (such as the streamlining of the widely varying oil prices, the freezing of prices — which even Opec considers too high — and agreements on reducing excess production) were achieved.

In fact, the oil ministers were even unable to work out a compromise formula to gloss over the differences.

Thus the oil-consuming countries were once more saved by the skin of their teeth.

The chairman of the conference, Indonesia's oil minister Subruto, said after the meeting that he pinned his hopes on the controversial long term strategy as a means of overcoming the differences and restoring Opec's clout.

He left it to the departing secretary-general, René Ortiz, to read the pitiful closing communiqué.

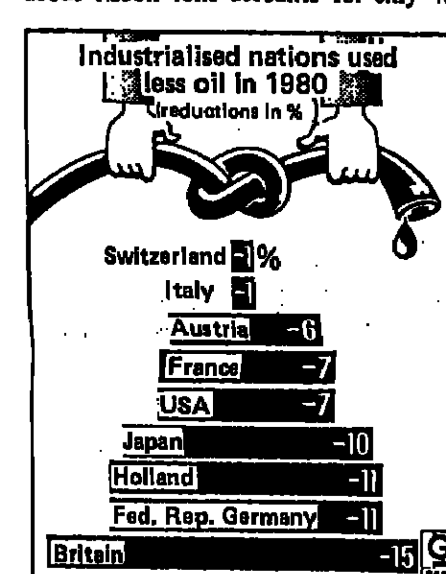
This was unable to point to a binding decision to reduce oil production. Instead Ortiz could only present a loose general agreement to reduce the output by 19 per cent, starting from 1 July. But even this excludes Iran and Iraq. They are to be given an opportunity to bring their production back to the levels of before their war.

This makes the decision — which is in any event non-binding — a mere threatening gesture.

With its daily output of 25.5m bbls, Opec (according to its own sources) now produces an excess of 2m to 3m bbls, equalling about 10 per cent.

If all members of the cartel were to reduce their output by this figure the market would conce more be balanced — at least so far as Opec is concerned.

But the cartel's total annual output of about 1.25bn tons accounts for only 40



per cent of global oil production (following the discovery of the North Sea oil fields and the deposits in Alaska and Mexico).

Even within Opec itself there is a great imbalance of supply and demand.

Saudi Arabia, which accounts for 40 per cent of Opec's output, would not dream of cutting back, as clearly announced by oil minister Yamani. Iran und Iraq could even under today's adverse conditions raise their production by 1.4m bbls a day — the quantity by which the others want to cut back.

By upping their output by these 1.4m bbls, the two warring nations would not even double their today's production and would still produce only one-third of the output before the Islamic Revolution and the Iran-Iraq war.

The official prices have remained unchanged and are to stay this way until year's end.

At first glance, there appear to be neither winners nor losers. Yamani was unable to achieve a freezing of prices until the end of 1982 or to reduce the extremely high prices of other producers; nor were his opponents able to persuade him to up his prices or cut back on output.

But at second glance it becomes obvious that Yamani has an edge over the others. If the otheers cut back on production, which they must do of necessity because some of them (like Nigeria and Libya) are already unable to sell their whole output, Saudi Arabia's share of 45 Opec's crude production will rise to 45 per cent and so will its influence on the price policy.

And should Yamani open the oil tap still further he would control about 50 per cent of Opec's production.

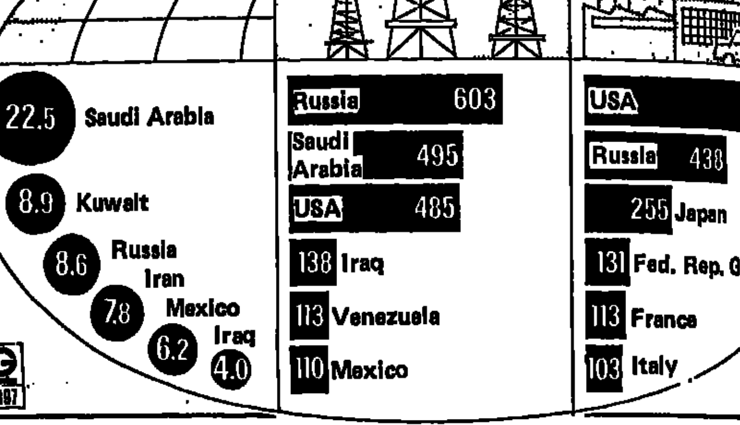
Every bbl of oil produced outside Opec (in Mexico, the North Sea, Alaska and Malaysia) exerts additional pressure on prices. In a nutshell: the market is *stronger than the cartel. But does this spell the end of Opec?*

It is hard to imagine that the economically astute Yamani wants to be faced with the alternative of wrecking either Opec or the world economy.

As a result, he declined any comment on the outcome of the Geneva meeting and its unsatisfactory results — if for no other reason, to prevent the debate from being exacerbated still further.

Those countries that would have liked to offset inflation by reducing the supply of oil and hence increasing its price now pin their hopes on an economic recovery of the West and thus rising demand for oil.

Ironically, it is the very countries whose price policy caused enormous



harm to Western economies that now depend on their recovery.

It is very difficult to estimate the effects of the reduced demand for oil on the development of alternative energy sources, genuine energy savings and the economy as a whole.

An economic recovery could at least partly correct the imbalance between supply and demand now deplored by Opec.

Despite Opec's present impotence, there is no reason whatsoever to be smug, although it is difficult not to show satisfaction over the fact that the much-maligned market forces have gained the upper hand over the powerful cartel.

But the present weakness of Opec must not delude the West into believing that it can return to business as usual after having for 10 years watched every Opec move with trepidation.

Opec is weakened but not broken. Above all, its system of getting its customers over a barrel by offering them long term contracts at fixed prices and then refusing to renew the deal should the customer fail to meet his buying obligation in full still works.

But the failure of the Geneva conference is likely to have made the Opec members more willing to talk to the West instead of blackmailing it.

If cooperation were now to take the place of confrontation the conference would have been successful after all — for both sides.

Wolfgang Müller-Haeseler

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 May 1981)

Oil producers face reality of world-wide glut

There will be no oil price increase until the end of the year. This is the most important result of the latest Opec conference in Geneva.

By freezing the price of crude at its present level until the next Opec round in Abu Dhabi in December, the oil-producing states drew their conclusions from the present world-wide oil glut. Reason has thus prevailed.

Granted, the hawks in the cartel say that they were victorious over the moderates because they thwarted their plans to freeze oil prices until the end of 1982. Moreover, they say Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Yamani, has been unable to prevent a cutback in the production of crude.

But this is only an apparent victory. Yamani will continue to open his oil tap wide enough to swamp the world markets, thus showing his fellow Opec members that they can only go so far in their price policy.

This has improved the chances to force the militant hawks (like Libya and Algeria) to embark on a course of common sense and moderate their price policy, thus sparing the world economy the dangerous price see-sawing.

Farsighted Yamani has provided the oil consuming countries with a breathing space which they should use to get away from their dependence on crude.

Nobody should overlook the fact that the rising dollar exchange rate (and oil purchases are invoiced in dollars) could still be good for many an unpleasant surprise.

German motorists could well be the first to feel the impact of the higher dollar rate.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 May 1981)

Diversify, says Bonn report

Changes in supply and distri... patterns of energy have bee... gested as a way reducing Ger... dependence on oil.

The Bonn Ministry for Researc... Technology says in a study that... changes could considerable reduce... many's dependence on oil by the... 2000.

Greater use of gas, electricity and... trict heating are suggested so the... oil's share of total energy consum... can be reduced from 54 per cent... to 35 per cent at the turn of the... tury.

The study envisages piped energy... rising from 36 per cent of total en... use to 60 per cent.

Of this, 30 per cent would be p... day 19 per cent), 23 per cent electr... (15 per cent) and 7 per cent district he... (1 per cent).

District heating is likely to be parti... larly important because it involves... generation of heat as a by product... electricity generation.

To achieve these aims it would be... cessary to build 400 to 750 meg... worth of anthracite electricity pl... year.

Such plants could provide 20 per... of the electricity needed by the... 2000. Today, they account for bare... per cent.

Adding the industrial energy... coupling, some 6 per cent of p... energy could be saved.

The total primary energy consum... would rise (against 1980) from to... 390 million tons of anthracite units... 23 per cent) to 480 million tons.

Assuming an average annual econ... growth of 2.7 per cent, that would... 120 million tons of anthracite units... than previously assumed.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 June...)

Offergeld Third World plea

The development process in the... importing Third World cou... must not be allowed to grind... standstill, Bonn Development Aid... ister Rainer Offergeld told the... Bank Congress in Libreville, Gabon...

The consequences of stagnation... ed by oil prices would be disastr... all, both politically and economically...

The economic, financial and p... crises in many Third World co... would become even more dangerous...

Continued on page 7

BUSINESS

BASF sales down, but outlook is up

...share value of BASF, the Ludwigshafen-based chemicals giant, ...n sharply over the past year. ...stock is now being traded about ...e price as competitors Bayer and ...t compared with about DM20 ...year ago.

...'s 1980 global sales figure, a ...under DM30bn, was the best in .... But despite that, dividend per ...share was reduced from DM8 to ...

...n this year, sales are running ...nd neck with Bayer's and ...st's.

...ever, there might be a change in ...stock when the Emir of Qatar ...a state visit to Germany soon. ...SF Chairman Matthias Seefelder ...somewhat disturbed over the friend... ...eption given British Prime Minister ...et Thatcher during her visit to ...

...reason is that British corporations ...competing with BASF to land a deal ...e exploitation of a huge gas field ...e coast of Qatar.

...hough the BASF subsidiary Win...ll holds a concession only for a ...part of the famous gas bubble, it ...s that the Emir will commission it ...xploit and market world-wide the ...e field. BASF has the technical ...-how for gas liquefaction.

...ASF is being forced to develop more ...more *sophisticated* petrochemicals ...se *of* growing competition from ...ations.

...i Arabia and another sheikhdom ...'s first oil-producing countries to ...producing simple petrochemicals.

...elder intends to counter the com...ion by stepping up his sales cam... ...n for finished and semi-finished ...ods.

...wants to sell glass-reinforced plas...ts to the car industry. This would ...the car manufacturers money and ...lighter and therefore more eco...cal cars.

...start with, Seefelder would like ...o use lightweight plastic transmis... ...parts.

...pite a somewhat pessimistic view ...prospects for the second half of ...Seefelder refuses to be discouraged. ...puts his faith in his company's ...ment policy. 1980 investements ...M1.85bn have been upped this yeart ...M1.95bn, which should ensure that ...ompany's programmes continue.

The emphasis is on securing energy and raw materials supplies.

Oil and gas exploration off the German coast (together with Texaco) has been stepped up; existing production facilities in the region are being developed.

The coal mine Auguste Victoria is to be improved.

The growing video market is another reason for the increased investement.

The world market for video cassettes is expected to double this year to DM3bn.

BASF considers itself sufficiently well equipped in this field to tackle its Japanese competitors in Japan itself.

It will increase investement there, as Hoechst and the Boehringer group have done.

Its sales in Japan are now behind those of Hoechst, but Seefelder hopes to invest DM170m there by 1985. The chemicals market in Japan is worth DM130bn a year.

BASF sales this year are expected to rise 7 per cent against 1980, despite problems in the USA.

But the growth in terms of quantity is unlikely to exceed 2 per cent, the rest being accounted for by inflation. Still, 2 per cent should be enough to provide job security and reasonable dividends.

Sales by Seefelder's Anilin Group in the first quarter of 1981 rose by a whacking 11 per cent against the same period last year, and the trend seems to be continuing. *Burkhart Salchow*

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 22 May 1981)

Continued from page 6

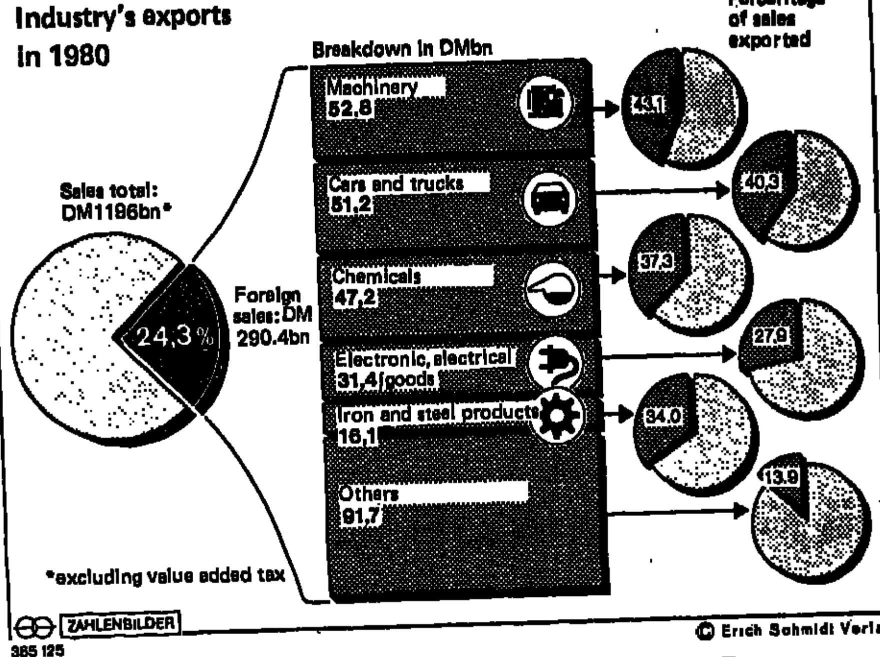
...Offergeld stressed that the total ...sector development aid of Wes... ...industrial countries did not even ...the increased oil bill last year.

...ing food costs imposed a similar ...on the current accounts of many ...oping countries. In 1979, this bill ...low-income Third World countries ...nted to 7.2bn dollars, and thus ...pped energy imports.

...ernational organisations like the ...Bank and the International Mon... ...Fund depend on the continuity of ...member nations' foreign policy.

...attempt to change the distribu... ...of burdens through unilateral meas... ...would inevitably lead to a chain re... ..., the minister said. *dpa*

(Die Welt, 23 May 1981)



Plant shutdown highlights foreign subsidy problem

Even a giant like Bayer AG, Leverkusen, has not been spared the experience of having to shut down a sophisticated plant because it can no longer compete with foreign government-subsidised competition.

It has been forced to scrap some products of its wide man-made fibre range and shut down the plants making them. Some 700 workers lost their jobs.

According to Chairman Herbert Grünewald, the reason lies in state intervention in market mechanisms in other European countries where unprofitable plants are officially kept going by the state.

Excess production capacities are thus created, and they obviously affect profits.

Bayer's shut-down is a prime example of the fact that other countries support their problem branches of industry and thus export their own unemployment.

As deplorable as the whole thing is for social reasons, it obviously leaves a colossus like Bayer unfazed.

The group's global sales last year rose by 10.9 per cent to DM28.8bn, though the growth was rather unevenly distributed. Bayer AG increased its sales by a meagre 3.5 per cent to DM11.5bn (in terms of quantity, sales in fact dropped by 5 per cent as a result of high raw materials, energy, transport and labour costs). On the other hand, exports rose by 7 and sales by foreign subsidiaries by as much as 17 per cent.

Foreign business accounted for almost 75 per cent of total sales (a growth rate of 14 per cent) while domestic sales rose by only 3 per cent.

But global sales in terms of volume have probably only risen by about 2 per cent, says Grünewald.

Incidentally, close to two-thirds of global sales went to European countries and half of this to EEC nations.

Pharmaceuticals and insecticides were particularly successful. This is also where Bayer research is concentrated, boosted by last year's DM1.2bn investement.

Pharmaceuticals increased their share in world sales from 9 to 15 per cent over the past ten years and insecticides from 10 to 12 per cent.

After-tax profits (globally) rose from DM435m to DM730m. But the parent company's profits dropped from DM378m to DM348m. Shareholders can expect a divident of DM7.

Business in the first quarter of 1981 was brisker than expected, says Grünewald. Compared with the first quarter of last year, sales were up 4.4 per cent — primarily due to price increases.

In fact, sales in terms of quantity diminished slightly.

Here again, exports played a dominant role, rising from 62.2 per cent last year to 64.4 per cent.

Global sales of the group were up 11.3 per cent — again primarily due to foreign business. Factories operate to 80 per cent of capacity.

Bayer's investements are heavy. This year's global investment is expected to reach DM2.5bn (for plant and equipment), slightly less than last year (2.6bn). About two-thirds of this money is invested domestically.

Heinrich Rieker

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 15 May 1981)

Daimler-Benz keep rising as others keep dropping



Daimler-Benz last year was the only German auto manufacturer to improve its domestic position.

And in the first quarter of this year its market share has risen from 9.2 to 9.5 per cent.

What is remarkable about this is that the company has — against the tide — managed to gain ground.

As a result, chief executive Dr Gerhard Prinz maintains that there is no such thing as a general decline for large cars.

He attributes the fact that his company was spared the general turbulence in the auto business to his product concept which can be summed up as "fuel economy and longevity".

This ancient company principle will be retained because Daimler-Benz knows that only quality and sophisticated technology can preserve the company's competitiveness.

The board is also convinced that its policy abroad is correct. These markets were carefully researched first.

Never has Daimler-Benz allowed itself the luxury of euphoria and never does it charge like a bull at a gate.

This has also been demonstrated by the purchase of the Amrican Freightliner Co. after previous equity negotiations with White Motors had failed.

Daimler-Benz is now in an excellent position on the world's biggest market for commercial vehicles.

Moreover, the envisaged general concept in this sector has been rounded off by the new acquisition. This has also made for further flexibility and improvements in the production sector, enabling Daimler-Benz to react swiftly to changes in market conditions.

Mercedes does not fear the Japanese, despite the fact that Japan managed to increase exports by 27 per cent in the past year.

As Dr Prinz points out, the Japanese industry receives government support until it can stand its ground on world markets. And there is no need to stress that this runs counter to our own ideas of a fair world trade.

Dr Prinz deplores the fact that "world trade no longer takes part between individual companies but between countries."

He also considers it unfair that the Japanese government has issued restrictions for automobile exports to the United States but refuses to do so for the EEC.

"People like us who have always upheld the principle of free trade should be able to expect some concession," he says. *Günter Ringleb*

(Handelsblatt, 22 May 1981)

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Enforcement of technical standards has roots in industrial revolution



The origins of the German technical standards system go back two centuries, to the beginning of the industrial revolution when James Watt invented the first commercially viable steam engine.

In doing so, he sowed the seeds of the industrial revolution.

Despite the enormous amount of research, the steam engine still had serious limitations in the 19th century.

The steam boiler was a constant danger because of its tendence to blow up. Hundreds of workers were killed over the years.

As a result the State began to take an interest in machine safety.

The history of the German Technical Standards Association (TÜV) begins on 6 January 1866, when 20 owners of 37 steam boilers came together to found the Association for the Testing and Insuring of Boilers, with headquarters in Mannheim. The first Steam Boiler Standards Association was born.

By 1911, 35 further associations had been founded, most of them between 1870 and 1880.

The organisation proved its worth. The number of boilers rose to over 140,000, yet at the same time accident figures dropped considerably.

It was therefore a natural step for the association to take on responsibility for checking the safety of other technical plant, for example lifts and electricity generating stations.

Of particular importance were the motor car tests instituted in 1906 and the tests for car drivers in 1911. It is interesting that at the time the associations rejected these activities. However, discrepancies in standards and testing led to so many irregularities that the state had to step in.

Contemporary documents show that the economic independence of the association experts was decisive factor. These organisations could also standardise their testing, further develop regulations and guidelines and exchange notes — which were all points in their favour.

However, even in the twenties the associations were performing tasks which went beyond their strict compass — for example checking heating, construction, advising on new plant, training boilermen.

"From the beginning of the thirties, the structures of the Technical Standards Associations which had developed over the years began to become hindrances. There were strong and viable organisations but also a large number of smaller associcatlons who simply could not cope with the standards required. The areas covered by the association's activities no longer coincided with the main foci of industrial development," writes Werner Hoffmann, a managing executive of the Technical Standards Association (TÜV) in his book *The Organisation of Technical Standards Associations in the Federal Republic of Germany*, published by the Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf.

As a result, the districts were reorganised, with 14 associations answerable to a national headquarters. This organisation was disbanded after the war.

Today, eleven TÜV of very different sizes are responsible for a variety of areas — as is indicated by the number of TÜV employees, which ranges from 122 in the Hesse district to 3019 in the Rhineland.

Last year, for example, the organisations were responsible for the technical standards of pressurised containers, 26,000 boilers and 270,000 lifts.

They checked about 2.5 million pressure gas containers, about 150,000 petrol stations, 50,000 cranes and 5,000 cable railways and conveyor belt systems. The motor vehicle section tested 9.7 million cars and carried out 2.3 million driving tests.

"Our tasks have extended and intensified as a result of the economic boom and technological progress. More recent areas of TÜV involvement include our testing in the field of nuclear technology and protection of the environment, plus tasks connected with the law on work safety and working materials," Hoffmann says.

Hoffmann rejects the accusation that TÜV has actively sought to expand its areas of activity. "We have never chased after new areas of responsibility. But on the other hand we have never said no when our advice was sought, whether in connection with machine safety or safety at the workplace. The Bonn Minister of Labour twisted our arm."

Today, 93 per cent of TÜV activity with a total annual turnover of DM1.2bn covers areas where its word is literally law.

These areas where there is a clear general interest in safety can be roughly divided into two sections.

The first is where the organisation relieves the state of its responsibility to supervise — according to paragraph 24 of the trade regulations and the road traffic regulations. Here the TÜV has the sole right of recognition.

The second is that in which TÜV activity is based on a law but where the TÜV experts do not have sole jurisdiction. Into this category come activities related to the Atomic Power Act, the National Anti-Pollution Act, the Technical Means of Work Act, occident prevention regulations, construction regulations and other *Land* regulations, explains Hoffmann.

The organisations are non-profit-making. The TÜV receive no subsidies or financial assistance from the national or the land governments. They cover their costs from members' dues and from fees which they receive from organisations for whom they carry out tests.

From this income they have to pay personnel and other costs. As service providers, the associations are particularly labour intensive. Labour costs account for 70 per cent of their total financial volume.

Hoffmann says that the complexity and multiplicity of the TÜV's tasks presupposes a high degree of efficiency both in terms of personnel and of equipment. Interdisciplinary consultation and cooperation between experts in various fields was essential for the execution of complex tasks and for the development of measuring and testing equipment.

Hoffmann concludes: "No one who is seriously interested in safety can possibly try to prevent the further development of the Technical Standards Associations be referring to their historically limited functions."

Lutz E. Dreesbach
(Handelsblatt, 27 May 1981)

Five major airports given black marks by pilots

Five of West Germany's 11 major airports have been given black marks by the International Air Pilots' Association.

Hamburg, Saarbrücken and Stuttgart airports are "highly unsatisfactory", Bremen and Frankfurt "unsatisfactory".

No complaints were made about Düsseldorf, Hannover, Munich and Nuremberg.

Cologne-Bonn and Berlin were praised as "exemplary".

Pilots have been publishing their findings for five years.

They award orange stars to airports where one or more security installation is missing.

Red stars are awarded to airports where safety is "seriously endangered" and black stars where lack of safety forces pilots to restrict operations, for example by not making night flights.

So far no black stars have been awarded to German airports.

The West German Pilots' Association, Cockpit, does the assessment. To give their findings greater weight, they present them to the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations, who check, analyse and publish.

The findings are then sent to pilots as orientation aids.

The association, which has 55,000 members throughout the world, found the following inadequacies at German airports:

- At Bremen the instrument landing system on one runway is planned, but has not yet been installed.
- At Frankfurt, which last year got a red star and which handles five times more traffic than Bremen, there are no central lines or landing zone lights on one runway. One light signal has poor range and poor visibility.
- At Hamburg there is an instrument landing system missing, gliding angle lights for two runways are not working and trees impede visibility in the landing sector.
- At Stuttgart gliding angle lights are unreliable on the difficult, hilly terrain; an instrument landing system and one set of landing lights are also missing. Are German airports unsafe at a time of increasing air traffic? Is the criticism that the planners of new take-off and landing runways were so engrossed in their huge plans that they forgot to remove present inadequacies?

Hans Achtnich of the German Airports Association in Stuttgart says: "I would like to stress that German airports are safe in terms of national and international regulations. They also try to meet pilots' wishes.

"If these wishes are not met, this does not say anything about the objective safety of these airports. For example many car drivers would like motorways to be lit up at night. But no one would go as far as to say that they are unsafe bacause this is not the case."

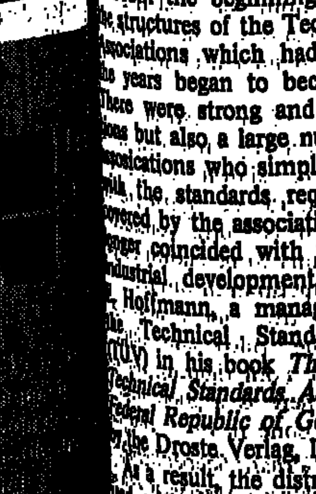
Achtnich explains that the Cockpit demands relate only to aviational improvements in regular air traffic. In all the cases mentioned, however, the airport authorities had applied to make the necessary improvements and in some cases permission had been granted.

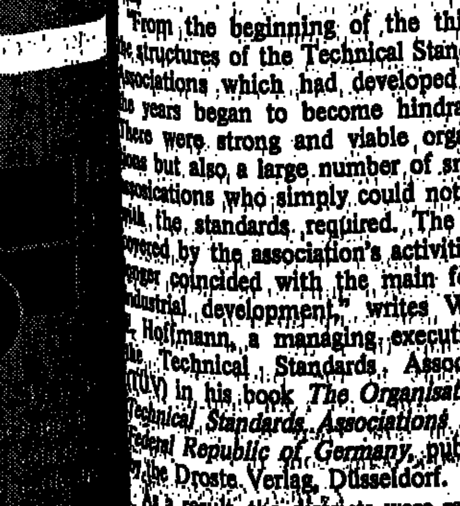
"It must be said in this context that Germany had the most environmentally conscious airport laws in the world — with the result that a large number of objections and court cases have prevented the extension of airports. The years of delay over the extension of the runways at Stuttgart airport is an exemplary example of this."

The awarding of these minus marks to airports underlines in Achtnich's view the importance of improving airport facilities. However the list of complaints does not contain any serious threats to safety.

"If there were any danger to safety at German airports the authorities would step in and close the airports. And of course pilots too would ensure passenger safety by refusing to land at airports where safety was at risk."

Walter H. Rueb
(Die Welt, 30 May 1981)





THE CINEMA

Dropping out in the cold of Desperado City

Vadim Glowna's debut as a director, *Desperado City*, is a film about drop-outs and rejection of cold, inhospitable cities. However, unlike other directors of films of this kind, Glowna offers none of the little hopes or imaginary consolations so often to be found in such films.

Only once in the film do Liane and Skoda *stand above things*, as they look over the river Elbe on the left and the Hamburg docks on the right. Here, on top of their world, it seems they have become subjects rather than objects, active rather than passive for once.

The sea is somewhere in the distance, but seafarers' romanticism is not for Glowna. Glowna's strength is his freshness. According to the comfortable logic of the television film, everything is wrong in this film but in the logic of the cinema all is well with it.

Glowna does not fear the clichés which are true because they have taken possession of our longings.

In this film he has tackled a subject from which many other directors would have made several films.

The result is a pacy narrative style, full of movement, in the Hollywood tradition.

This is a film about escape — mainly about imaginary escape. Skoda says: "I can see it all before me... from New York to Washington DC, through Virginia and then on Interstate Highway 40 to Nashville, Tennessee, then on to Memphis."

"Why do you want to go to the States?" asks Liane.

"What's the point of staying here?" he replies laconically.

He sees America not as the land of unlimited possibilities but of unlimited distance. This film makes us feel very vividly how small West Germany is. The film is set in Hamburg and the people moving through it seem literally imprisoned in a city landscape which knows no beyond. And so it is no surprise that the attempt to escape ends where it was meant to begin.

There is no vehicle for dreams. The car is not a symbol of mobility but a cage, an illusion.

Two taxi drivers chase Skoda, drive him into a cul-de-sac. Their limousines are images of a technology that oppresses, that does not liberate. There is no running away, no driving away in this film. There are no interstate highways, only local roads.

The film derives its dynamism from the fact that hardly any of the characters persists in the lethargy of everyday life. Skoda has left home. Now he is driving the taxi of Frau Buchholz, a widow with whom he is living.

Liane packs up her hairdressing apprenticeship, meets Skoda. An almost wordless love begins and almost ends when the widow catches them. The people in this film are not titanic rebels.

Their dreams are always conflicting with their tendency to compromise. Skoda breaks off his relationship with the widow. She jumps out of the window.

Then there is Hilka, a striptease dancer on the Reeperbahn. She wants to get out of the scene, but the scene will not let her go.

She ends up murdered — the second fatality in the film. Skoda robs the bank where his father works, is wounded, escapes in a car and makes it to Liane's flat, where he, too, dies — in her arms. The characters are knocked around like billiard balls. Glowna attaches little importance to external probability. He is only concerned with inner truth.

In the age of the television an old concept of reality has become obsolete. Clichés cloak themselves in a high degree of realism. Pseudo-events disguise themselves as reality itself. The medium does not want to know about the imaginative element in art.

The strength of the cinema, however, lies in its ability to negate this flat concept of reality. This is what Glowna tries to do. His characters are independent beings, closely though he observes them.



Skoda (left) and Liane: on top of their world in 'Desperado City'. (Photo: Film...)

They are fictional figures whose ... struction follows its own laws.

Hamburg, too, is alienated and becomes exemplary. It is a city and a cinema legend at the same time. It is a thing without sky and without trees; ... representation of the real city but counterpart to the feelings of the people who live there-fear, loneliness, sadness.

Desperado City is a sad but not a ... velling film. It does not chatter about sadness, it presents it.

Finally, it is two films. That by Vadim Glowna and that which the people who see it produce for themselves. This cinema of overstatement says more ... things about everyday feelings than many a German film which is technically perfect yet still misses the point.

Michael Schwarz

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 May 1981)

Short film on the wane, festival shows

This year's Oberhausen Short Film Festival underlined that this genre has lost much of its political bite and explosiveness.

In its heyday, many of the entries for this festival were overtly and unashamedly political. The East Bloc were strongly represented long before the official *ostpolitik* got under way. The Vietnam war and the student uprisings of May 1968 were central themes.

Yugoslavian film purchasers even went back home in those days and reported that the agitprop film dominated the Oberhausen festival.

This has all changed. The festival has become virtually apolitical and in doing so has lost much of its appeal. And the short film genre as a whole is going through a period of stagnation.

It has long been the poor relation of the film industry, leading a shadow existence and rarely to be seen at cinemas in this country.

The festival organisers can hardly be blamed for this crisis. Indeed all they can do is to document it.

The Oberhausen Festival is more like a working conference than a film festival — and this is its distinguishing feature.

Its task is not only to present masterpieces but to report on trends in the short film scene throughout the world.

Even worthwhile or exemplary failures could be shown. But poor technique, unimaginative, routine work and conventional mediocrity ought to have no place.

The festival structure tends, however, to discourage this. Films are classified in groups and entries are sometimes accepted because they fit into a certain category rather than for their instrinsic merits.

The festival consisted of eight showings, some lasting more than two and a half hours. This suggests richness and variety, but this impression is false.

In too many of the documentaries the influence of poor TV journalism was detectable. The result was a kind of radio film or „talking heads" film which might just as well have been on the radio, as the pictures themselves added nothing.

We could also have done without many of the cartoon entries, which merely repeated tired old jokes.

Weakest of all was the experimental film section. Some of the entries could have been 20 years old, yesterday's avant garde, repeating or ignorantly reproducing what has long since been familiar.

This general unawareness of film history was shared by the audience, who applauded gratefully as the same familiar stuff was served up.

The festival organisers showed their awareness of the problem by presenting a series of programmes on film history. The six-part retrospective on the famous Prague Film and Television Faculty (Famu) and the two showings of the work of Oskar Fischinger, an experimental film pioneer, deserved a far larger audience than they got.

The best attended event here was a seminar on the documentary film presented by film critic Wilhelm Roth.

Those attending were impressed by the technical quality, visual power and boldness of these classical works — qualities which documentary film makers in the television age seem to have lost.

The week-long festival did nonetheless present some noteworthy films. The highlight was the evening of short films from Poland, journalistic reports which showed the conflicts and negotiations between the unions and the government so to speak from within — and far more convincingly and precisely than any TV reports to date.

Other impressive Polish entries were: *The Carpenter* (1976) by Wojciech Wiszniewski, a representative life story told with Schwejk-like slyness; *Women Workers*, by Irana Kamienska, a very honest, realistic study; and above all the prize-winning *Tango* by Zbigniew Rybczynski, an innocative, technically brilliant experimental film on the absurdity and modern life's inability to communicate.

The entries from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were among the best at the festival. I would like to single out the Soviet entry, *Bachelors*, by Michail Nikitin, a masterly short feature film describing the vain efforts of two collective farmers to find a wife.

Iran presented an excellent documentary on child labour in a brick works entitled *Bread From Earth*, by Farideh S... faie and a cartoon, *Liberty American Style*, by K. Telghani — a cracking display of optical pyrotechnics.

One of the outstanding entries from Central America was a half-hour American entry, *El Salvador: The Seeds of Liberty*, by Glenn Silber and Tete Vasconcellos, a fine example of professional and committed film journalism.

This documentary gives both sides the chance to present their cases and bases its judgment of the ruling junta mainly on testimony from North American priests and nuns working in the country.

Change, by Christoph Janetzko, was the most interesting experimental film and by far the best West German entry. Using a minimum of material means, Janetzko succeeds in achieving a richness of varied images of high pictorial quality.

On the fringe of the festival and in private showings a large number of documentaries were shown which one would have liked to see as part of the festival proper. It is worth considering allowing such films to be shown as part of the main competition in future.

Perhaps the festival should also open its doors to the video and Super 8 genres, which are both fighting for recognition now. There is a good deal of fine work being done in these two media.

Gerhard Schoenberner

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 May 1981)

■ MEDICINE

Dancing away all those cares and woes

Bonn University Neurological Clinic has for the past three months or so been experimenting with dance as a therapy for psychological disorders.

Primitive peoples have always expressed their emotions, needs and worries through dance. The civilised man of the industrial West, on the other hand, no longer knows how to express himself through this type of body language.

What matters for him is to preserve a stony-faced dignity at all costs. Emotions are turned inward instead of being expressed.

Frau Irmin Schaefer-Groebel who made the suggestion to the university, has a different approach. She makes her patients leap, kick, hop and clap their hands rhythmically or wildly gyrate if this is how they feel.

The emphasis is on African dances which are to help her patients shed the rigid crust of suppressed emotions and dance out their aggressions.

Psychiatrists have for some time known that dance has a therapeutic effect even with perfectly normal people who live under the day-to-day stress of an industrial environment.

This applies particularly to jazz, which requires a maximum of free, creative improvisation.

Moreover, African dancing techniques (on which jazz is based to some extent) call for the movement of a wide range of *isolated muscle groups*.

This intensive concentration on the body makes the dancer come out of his shell. It makes him switch off, so to speak, while the movement takes over of its own accord and without obeying signals from the intellect.

But while music and dancing therapy for a wide range of patients has been in common use in the past 20 years and is even a subject taught at certain universities, dancing therapy is still in its infancy in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Bonn neurologists were the first to have embarked on this type of therapy in our part of the world.

Reinhold Schüttler, professor of social psychiatry in Bonn, says: "There's nothing unusual about such a therapy. If I had more time I'd do a bit of jazz dancing myself."

Given such an attitude, it is not surprising that Professor Schüttler was open-minded and receptive when the dance therapy was first suggested.

Ernest Wilson, a medical doctor from Ghana, has the overall supervision over the weekly excursion of the patients into the non-verbal world of movement.

Naturally, dancing alone won't cure depression and other psychiatric problems, say the Bonn doctors.

And since effectiveness controls are extremely difficult no attempts have been made so far to establish the exact anti-depressive effects of this type of therapy.

The idea was to give the green light and wait and see. In any event, all patients are enthusiastic, notwithstanding the fact that the national health system refuses to foot the bill.

Psychologist Hildegard Böhme last year compiled some statistics on the therapeutic effects of jazz dancing.

She presented 124 participants in jazz dancing courses with a questionaire.

The results were startling: depressions diminished with all participants regardless of age and sex. The average depression scale which stood at 3.90 before the dancing course dropped to 2.12 at the end.

One of the Bonn patients is the 34-year-old wife of a physicist. She told the round that ever since they built a house a little while ago she had felt exhausted, unable to concentrate and deeply depressed.

In fact, her general feeling deteriorated from day to day and eventually she had to be hospitalised.

Seeing her in the midst of this group it is hard to believe that she is a fully trained physical education teacher. Right now, she is unable to perform even the simplest of relaxation exercises; her body is as stiff as a board.

This is a phenomen common to most of the patients. They find it extremely difficult to convert emotions into movement.

When asked to stretch out their hands in a defensive gesture, they only bend their fingers slightly as if pleading with the imagined attacker.

According to Profesor Schüttler, many psychoses cause such inability in patients to express themselves through gestures; and the drugs used in treating the disorders inhibit movement still further. It is here that jazz dancing comes into its own — as an antidote to the drugs.

Once the drums begin their rhythmic pounding there is no holding the patients — and even a former nurse, who has been apathetic ever since a brain surgery, comes ouf of her lethargy. Her hips start swaying as if remembering a tune she had heard as a child.

Sylvia Bergmann

(Die Zeit, 23 May 1981)

Doctors uncover clues about cot deaths

Doctors think they may be on the point of solving the mystery of cot deaths which account for 2,000 babies a year in the Federal Republic of Germany alone.

Cot deaths occur when the baby just stops breathing — a phenomenon without apparent explanation until now.

In close cooperation with the Ruhr University, Bochum, psysiologists, anatomists, mathematicians and engineers have now dug to the roots of this hitherto inexplicable phenomenon.

It is thanks to their research work that a 3-month old baby in a Munich pediatric ward now stands a chance of survival.

Bochum Professor Marianne E. Schlaefke, who delved into the problem with animal experiments as far back as 1964, has come up with an explanation for the mysterious deaths: central brain sensors continuously check the acidity level of the liquid surrounding the nerve cells. The collected data determine the breathing cycle during the night.

In some babies these sensors are missing from birth, while in others they have been put out of commission by frequently minor infections.

As soon as the missing sensors should take over control of the breathing process, the sudden death of the infant occurs although he has been full of life and bounce during the day.

In close cooperation with technicians, doctors have now developed a device to enable threatened infants to learn proper breathing while asleep.

This can only be achieved once the



body has learned to react to aci... pulses.

As a result, the newly ... device administers a small dose ... directly into the windpipe. ... alone does not make the probl... take a breath.

Breathing is brought on by ... draft of air blowing straight ... child without making it wake up.

This fools the infant organis... thinking that the breath it ha... was caused by the acid.

After the breathing training ... has proven successful, the draft ... can be left out since the body ... react to the acid impulse alone.

According to Professor Schlaefk... Munich experiment has been so ... ful that four other babies will be ... this way. In fact, there is a great ... hope that complete cures can be ... ed.

Once the devices now being ... Munich are mass produced the ... ment can be done at home under ... tal supervision.

Up to now, children with this ... disorder have been treated with ... ed diaphragm pacemakers that ... breathing through electrical impulse...

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 M...

Sexual disorders and heart attacks in women linked

A link between heart attacks in women and sexual disorders has been established, according to a delegate at the Lindau Congress of Psychotherapy.

Psychotherapist Marina Moeller-Gambaroff, of Giessen, described the type of sex which "does not give itself to the partner but insists on constant repetition of avowals of love".

This was only one of the symptoms of estrangement from the body and from "inner genitality".

Not only did this estrangement cause fear. It also made people sick — borne out by the fact that more and more women were felled by heart attacks.

Psychiatrist Claus Buddeberg told the congress that 30 per cent of couples coming to the Zurich Psychiatric Clinic for advice on sexual disorders need one to two hours worth of special tutoring.

They simply don't know how a man and woman who want to "sleep with each other" must go about it, he said.

Another 30 per cent, he said, have lost all rapport with their own bodies. They require even more patience — by and large about 20 hours of tutoring — before they can sense again what it feels like to stroke a partner's shoulder and before they can establish a new rapport with their bodies.

To achieve this, couples must practise not only to have feelings and emotions but also to convey them.

The last third also complain about sexual disorders, but in their case the dirsorder points to psychological problems that go much deeper and that require proper psychotherapy.

Professor Buddeberg stressed the emotionsl vulnerability of the man, which is frequently overlooked.

Especially in men, sexual disorders are frequently due to a sensuality that has been blunted by day-to-day life. In other words, sensual perception no longer functions as it should, and this means that the man does not fully absorb his environment and that he in fact is even unable to "sense" his wife and children, their emotions and their messages.

One conspicuous aspect of the Lindau meeting was that less thought than before was devoted to what must be changed in the living conditions of Europeans — not only to reduce psychological disorders but also to prevent Europeans from becoming alienated from their last emotional haven, i.e. sexual relations.

How is a person to cope with life in a factory, an office, a school or a high-rise housing silo without constantly wiping out sensations that confront him in a bid to preserve sanity?

Is sensuality still possible in a si... tion where everything is too lar... confused, too loud and overm... with visual sensations?

Moreover, there are hospital ... from which all traces of beauty ... warmth have been barred.

Frau Moeller-Gambaroff put ... into perspective when she attacked ... judices that are still being parroted ... many: that former cultures know ... dividual love, that an "open" partner... without loyalty obligations is p... and that a relationship cannot be ... if sex is not intact and vice versa.

In many cases, she said, whe... speak of a lack of giving of himsel... the part of one partner, it only ... second glance to see that this ... more than indispensable psycholo... selfprotection needed to preserv... ego structure.

Therefore, the first thing to be ... in such cases is to strengthen the ... of these people.

Said Frau Moeller-Gambaroff: "... pin my hopes on the emancip... power of couple-relations."

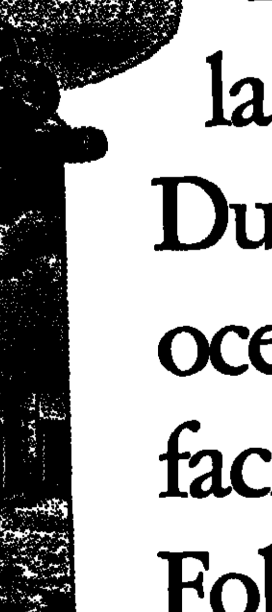
In other words: It depends on ... man whether a woman develops ... female individual rather than a... aggerated) copy of the man.

And it depends on the woman ... her the man can find his way out ... maze of his need to impress and ... disoriented performance obsession.

Only then will he be able to re... to new problems with new solution... stead of waiting for recipes.

Günther ...

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 Ma...





■ SOCIETY

A lot more trust, but it's much more tiring . . .

Germans trust each other more readily than 30 years ago. But they are suffering from a "curious lack of energy that spread between 1953 and 1979."

Where work is concerned, there has been a "rapid drop in activity on the part of men, and this is bound to have its effects."

These are some of the findings of a long-term study by the Allensbach Opionion Research Institute.

Allensbach and the Frankfurt-based Divo Institute in 1963 interviewed a representative cross-section of 3,000 people on such questions as family life, neighbourhood work, leisure, church and politics.

The survey was repeated in 1979 with 2,000 people. And the results have been made known publicly in Bonn.

It appears that the gap between the generations has widened in the past three decades.

But it is certainly news that men and women are now much less apart so far as their interests, feelings and attitudes are concerned than they were in 1963 when the study began.

There has been a curious "lack of energy" spreading among Germans. The young men of today are less active and more family oriented than in 1953 and today's young women are more active and self-assured and less bored than their male counterparts.

The myth of the citizens' "dissatisfaction with the state" has been shattered, and faith in our fellow man has increased.

According to the head of the Allensbach Institute and initiator of the study, Frau Noelle-Neumann, the results of the study confirm a 1939 theory by Norbert Elias to the effect that "outside domination" would be replaced by "self domination".

In her paper, Frau Noelle-Neumann said that outside domination — as for instance material want, church authority, law and order, politeness and industriousness — had largely been done away with.

But, she went on, nothing has happened to enable young people who have grown up with a minimum of outside domination to exercise self control, self assurance and, ultimately, enjoy psychological wellbeing.

This, she said, could be an explanation for the "curious lack of energy that spread between 1953 and 1979."

In any event, Frau Noelle-Neumann uses this context between outside domination and self domination as an explanation for the fact that women — notwithstanding the dual burden of family and job — have become more self assured and energetic. As she sees it, they are involved in "tasks in which they cannot afford to let up."

The most dramatic changes in the past 10 years or so involve women.

Thus, for instance, the number of women who discuss politics rose from 25 to 61 per cent; and while, in 1953, only 29 per cent had a genuine opinion on the trade unions, their number was up to 50 per cent in 1979.

Women with jobs rose from 11 to 38 per cent, and their interest in further occupational training from 13 to 80 per cent while that of men dropped from 39 to 25 per cent.

The authors of the study conclude that there has been a "rapid drop in activeness on the part of men and that this is bound to have its effects."

They conclude: "The figures show that wives do not find their husbands as attractive as men find their wives."

The figures make it absolutely clear that "there has been no movement among men resembling that of the emancipation of women."

It is obvious — and clearly borne out by the study — that this must have an effect on married life: in 1953, 31 per cent of the married respondents held that couples should always hold the same views. By 1979 their number had dropped to 15 per cent.

The differences of opinion among couples listed in 1963 led to marital fights much more frequently in 1979 than close to three decades earlier.

Like in 1953, the most frequent cause of disputes are differing views on friends and acquaintances. Next on the list (in 1953) were disputes over money and the upbringing of children.

In 1979, money and child rearing still occupied second place. But couples were agreed in principle that there was no need to hold the same views.

Notwithstanding the bones of contention, faith in each other has improved: in 1953, 37 per cent of husbands said their wives were their closest confidants; today, it is 53 per cent.

But the study has not only delved into the private sphere. (Incidentally, the study also disproves the widespread idea that people in modern society are increasingly becoming lonely, that person-to-person relations are becoming more and more superficial and that — for lack of communication — people seek a haven in a new type of "group".)

It also shows that the attitude towards work has changed: it has become less positive than in 1953 and the willingness to change employers has diminished. In other words, the world of work has become more static and the "dynamism of performance in an occupation" has faded.

There have also been some startling changes in "social atmosphere."

Asked: "Do you believe that most people can be trusted?" 83 per cent said 'no' in 1953, and only 13 per cent answered in the affirmative.

By 1976 those who trusted their fellow man and those who did not equalled each other at 39 per cent each.

In the past few years, however, the mistrustful have started gaining the upper hand again. The gradual process of faith which had reached its climax in 1976 started to decline again.

What has risen continuously is the public's interest in politics.

"As a result, we must guard against hasty talk of dissatisfaction with the state which, in any event, has been disproved in every Bundestag election. What could well happen is that this alleged dissatisfaction could turn into a 'closed shop bureaucracy' which would consider any say by the citizen … some."

The "trend type" described by … sor Hermann Lübbe, Zurich — … thing he termed the "homo … chensis" — was somewhat of a … que.

This "homo allenbachensis" … the attributes one has to have to be … solutely "in".

This trend type, which does not … spond to the average citizen, … Lübbe said, had a higher stand… living, viewed his occupation wi… tachment and was less and less … He is also marked by diminishing … est in his work, a desire to travel … tendency to become bored and … seek personal contacts.

He tries to avoid being alone, … further education, discusses … while rejecting the institution… orientation and is estranged from churches.

Said Professor Lübbe: "This typ… not really a stranger to us and … us might in fact have met him or … sion."

Ada Brandes

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 May 1981)



Iron in the soul

Germany's first woman construction mechanic, 18-year-old Martina Ha… Darmstadt. Because she did so well in her apprenticeship, the Chamber of Co… and Industry let her take final exams after 2 1/2 years instead of three. (Ph…

Germans line up to go down under

The Australian Embassy in Cologne is inundated with applications from Germans wanting to emigrate.

In the past 12 months some 20,400 people have applied for residence permits — close to three times the number the previous year (7,800).

The reason lies in the fear of a crisis and a possible war in Europe.

Barry Brogan, chief immigration officer at the embassy, attributes the dramatic increase to the invasion in Afghanistan and the events in Poland.

Only ten years ago, it was mostly economic reasons that prompted people to seek greener pastures abroad.

Today, most Germans wanting to emigrate to Australia are financially in good shape.

Many of the parents say that their main aim is to ensure a better future for their children. According to Mr Brogan, they are even prepared to come a rung or two down on the social scale.

The Australians are extremely choosy in picking their immigrants.

Thus, for instance, only 2,500 applications were approved in 1980.

Most Germans settle in the big cities where they enjoy more prestige than any other group of immigrants.

A recent study shows that, on average, the Germans in Australia earn more than any other immigrant group and even more than the Australians themselves. But this is probably due to the difference in the age structure.

Yet it is not only young people who are drawn to the country where they hope to find less state tutelage and a cleaner environment. More and more German pensioners with a bit of a financial cushion try to secure a place in the sun — mostly in Queensland.

But apart from them and those who want to be reunited with their families there are two main groups of immigrants. Most of them are skilled artisans whose trade is in particular demand in Australia.

The Australian Immigration Authority provides every month new lists with occupations that are most in demand.

The second group of those who are welcomed with open arms are entrepreneurs. The Australians hope that they will create new jobs, capture export markets and introduce technical … tions.

The prospective immigrant has t… dergo a two-part test: the first … economic and personal element… second, he has to achieve 30 of 5… ible points.

The highest single rating (14 p… is given according to the deg… demand for a particular skill.

Next in line (6 points each) … questions as to whether or not a … occupational skill is recognised i… tralia and the amount of transf… funds.

Least important (2 points) is th… ity to make oneself understood a…

Where personal factors are conc… adaptability, initiative, self assuran… dependence, appearance, open… dness and knowledge of English … the main roles.

There are 110,000 German-born … ple living in Australia or about … cent of the total population.

Evidently they are very happy because few return.

And those who do come back … go back to Mr Brogan's office to … for a second stab.

Michael Sagebiel

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 26 …)

SPORT

Wheels of (mixed) fortune keep turning for road cyclists

…many's road cycling aces are …ing through a time of mixed fortune.

…r Braun has pulled out of the …o d'Italia event and is now gathering strength at home.

…i Thurau is still in the race … of a reasonable result.

Peter Thaler is watching from …lines. He is waiting for the Tour …, which starts on June 25.

…, a former Olympic gold medal… the heat in the Italian race was …

…dition, he is in dispute with the … Moser team and intends looking … a new stable.

… this year, Thaler has not made … impression. And it annoys him.

… name has not often been quoted … media. He says that Thurau's … ments have been exaggerated and … are often ignored".

… he does admit that his achievements have not been very spectacular. "I have had a terribly unlucky streak."

Thaler has been driven to the verge of despair by bicycle problems, falls and health worries. This explains why Henry Rinklin, Thaler's colleague in the Puch stable, hogged all the publicity when he came second in the World Cup race in Zurich. Team captain Thaler remained in the shadows.

Insiders reckon that Thaler, who has been a professional since 1977, has been preparing for his retirement for some years. He has been offered the post of road racing trainer by the German Cycling Association and he has also had offers from television to work as a commentator.

Thaler says: "Of course I am thinking about my future. The trainer's job is obviously very interesting in the long term but first I would like to work as sports director of a professional team."

He knows only too well that he could only get such a post in a German stable and that the range of "vacancies" is therefore very limited.

One alternative is continuing to race. "If I get good results in the next few weeks, I'll go on racing for another year." Sprint-specialist Thaler will be taking part in the Tour de Suisse as part of his preparation for the Tour de France, which begins this month in Nice.

He has won three stages of the Tour de France in his career and twice worn the Yellow Jersey. "I am determined to win a stage again. Only stage winners get good contracts for the next season and have a chance of earning big money."

If Thaler does wear the Yellow Jersey at least once on the tour, he will probably go on cycling for at least another year. If he should fail to do so then the odds are that he will accept a well-paid post as trainer or sports director.

Braun has no such plans. The "Palatinate Bear", as his fans call him, is still getting over his failure in the Giro d'Italia. ("The heat was just too much for me.")

He has stayed with Francesco Moser despite four good offers from other stables, but says that in the Giro he just took on too much.

His partnership with Moser has turned sour and it looks very unlikely that the two will continue racing together beyond this autumn.

"I'll start looking for a new stable," says Braun, who need have no fear of being out of work.

He is still much in demand, at least on German and foreign winter tracks. However, those who predicted that he would not find it easy when he turned professional have been proved right.

His critics say that he is too heavy and that is why he finds the mountains such tough going.

Braun is not giving up: "My ambition is unaffected. I'll show them."

Klaus Dobbratz

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 May 1981)



Waiting for the Tour de France . . . Klaus-Peter Thaler. (Photo: Nordbild)

And so on to death. . .the motor racing brigade

…erbert Müller of Switzerland was killed at this year's Nürburgring … — the 76th driver to be killed on … course. At the same time Danny … narrowly escaped being burnt to … Indianapolis. At the Nürburgring … other drivers twice drove … the flames in which a man was … Not until the race organisers gave … they stop. Are these drivers not … afraid of death — or are they only … programmed to race — that no … person can understand?

… is no doubt that there is a … bunch of people who for purely … reasons want motor racing to … despite all the deaths. After all, it … the drivers who die.

… drivers, however, do not react at … If they do, they agree with Jackie … When his colleague Jo Siffert … led, he said: "When things like … ppen, I cannot agree with anyone … an ounce of sense in this profession."

… reason never wins the day. The … go on racing. But why do these … allow them to become the weak… tools of death? The cash register … start jangling until every square … of their car, helmet and driving … has been plastered with advertise… turning them into sandwich … on four wheels.

… drivers pay thousands for the … of risking their lives. Why? Is … they have the chance to escape … millions of the nameless, whatever … price? More an more, motor … is becoming the domain of little … whose daddies are paying for … indulgence.

… drivers talk about the intoxicating … experience of speed, the challenge of … their own fears. They describe … the feeling of being "on an adventure … journey" (Formula One racer … Surer). These are the horse-power … tales in which these modern heroes … willingly believe.

… first and foremost they are fools. … do not hear the clicking of the cameras as they take hairpin bends and the spectators secretly hope to get a shot of a spectacular and perhaps even heroically fatal crash.

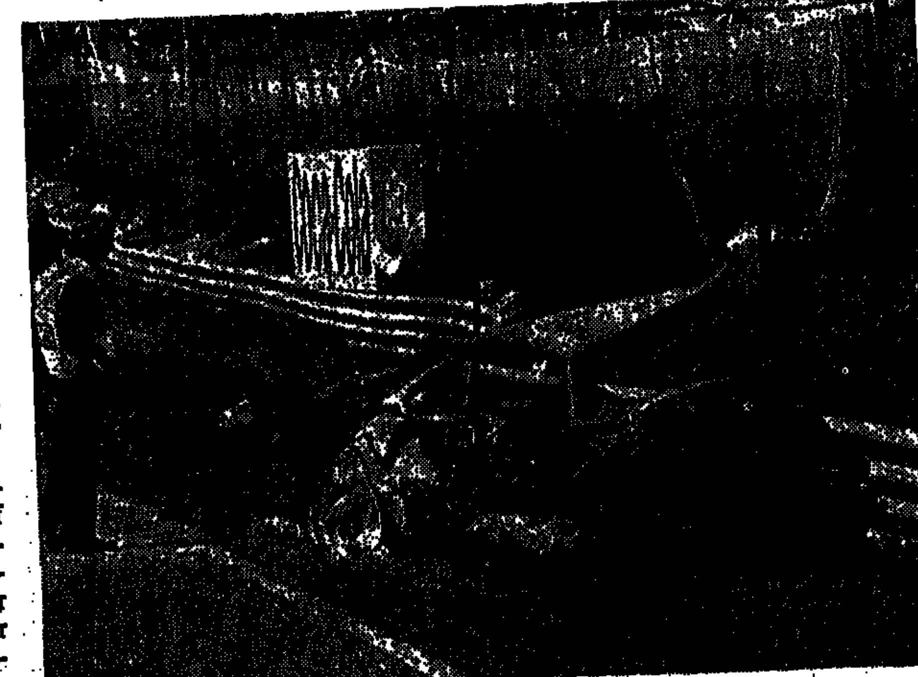
They claim to be modern gladiators but in fact their chances of success depend on the skill of designers and mechanics.

The only daring thing about the enterprise is the hope that the next man is the victim rather than you. The uncompromising behaviour of these death riders raises a lot of questions.

Attempts to find convincing answers lead only to theories and suppositions. The only sure thing is that these people will go on racing. Whoever brakes is showing weakness and whoever shows weakness is out of business — a business which in its striving for fame, glory and power and riches apparently excludes emotions — but always includes death.

Jutta Deiss

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 30 May 1981)



The end. (Photo: dpa)

Beckenbauer's bitter moment

Franz Beckenbauer scored an own goal in Hamburg's 1-1 draw in Karlsruhe and thus virtually ensured that Bayern Munich, not Hamburg SV, will be this year's Bundesliga champions.

It was an extremely bitter blow for Beckenbauer, especially as he and midfield player Felix Magath were the only Hamburg players to give maximum effort in the game.

This was typical of Hamburg's season. They have beaten themselves rather than been beaten by their opponents.

"I am bitterly disappointed. We had the title as good as won and we gave it away. It just shouldn't happen."

Beckenbauer is not keen on analysing his team's weak showing.

"There is no single reason for it. We have been unlucky ever since the mid-season break in January."

After the break, the team found it difficult to regain its rhythm with snow lying on the ground. Then manager Branko Zebec was fired. Striker Horst Hrubesch was banned. And a number of less significant events happened.

"Do you regret coming back, Herr Beckenbauer?"

"No I regret nothing. If I had my time over again, I would do exactly the same. The comeback was not more difficult than I had imagined.

"It was damned difficult, and I had reckoned with that. Coming back from the USA at 35 is one hell of a change. Learning the new system and finding your place in it. You can't judge this at all unless you've been through it yourself."

And what about next season? "With our new trainer Happel, things can only get better".

Beckenbauer will start his preparations for the new season immediately after HSV return from their tour of Mexico and the USA.

"I'm not going to take an ordinary holiday this year. I'll be taking a kind of convalescent holiday in the Switzerland. Relaxing and building myself up. I've been playing non-stop for sixteen months. I'm empty".

Next season will be Beckenbauer's last. He will then be 37 and, as he says, that is old enough. But he aims to move mountains in his final season.

And at the end of the season he will retire — "somewhere in the German-speaking world." *Ulfert Schröder*

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 1 Juni 1981)